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such should be of considerable value to those interested in "practical" work of rural betterment in America. The author's argument in regard to the distribution of functions between local unions and the federation of unions is instructive in view of the conflict in America between two programs for rural improvement—one advocating community organization and co-operation of town and country, the other advocating organization of the farmers as a class for the purpose of competition with other classes. Mis. de Marcillac argues for a loose federation of local syndicates or unions, with decentralized control.

The secondary aim of the book is to present the accomplishments of rural organizations as proof of the value of individual initiative and to use this as a means of combating collectivism. This is somewhat surprising in view of the fact that agricultural syndicalism and industrial syndicalism have a common legal origin in France. But industrial syndicalism has become revolutionary and socialistic, while agricultural syndicalism has become conservative. The two types of syndicalism differ, however, only in tactics; if either could carry out its policies consistently, it would be essentially revolutionary.

The book contains chapters on the origin of the syndicalist movement, the consequences of the law of 1884, the creation and administration of an agricultural syndicate, the federation of agricultural syndicates, services rendered by agricultural syndicates, legal difficulties in 1908, and the demands of the agricultural syndicates. The appendix contains texts and discussions of proposed laws.

E. H. SUTHERLAND

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE

Eugenics: Twelve University Lectures. By MORTON A. ALDRICH, WILLIAM HERBERT CARRUTH, CHARLES B. DAVENPORT, CHARLES A. ELLWOOD, ARTHUR HOLMES, W. H. HOWELL, HARVEY ERNEST JORDAN, ALBERT GALLOWAY KELLER, EDWARD L. THORNDIKE, VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, HERBERT JOHN WEBBER, ROBERT H. WOLCOTT. With a Foreword by LEWELLYS F. BARKER. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1914. Pp. xiii+348. \$2.00.

As Davenport states at the close of the first lecture of this volume, the proper program for eugenics is (1) investigation, (2) education, (3) legislation. The purpose of the book is to aid in carrying out the second part of this program.

Accordingly, we neither expect nor find here new and original contributions to eugenic science, but a sane and well-timed effort to make known at large what is now accepted in centers of investigation; to head off the false and frantic propaganda so often appearing under this popular and much-abused title, Eugenics; and to forestall the reckless law-making likely to result from misinformed or ignorant agitation.

The undergraduate body of our chief educational institutions was regarded as the most promising field in which to spread the true eugenic gospel. Through the liberality of Mrs. Huntington Wilson, a lecture was provided last year in thirty-two of the largest and most important colleges and universities of the United States. From these thirty-two lectures, each (with one exception) delivered by a member of the faculty of the institution represented, were chosen the twelve addresses that compose the book.

One can praise this volume as the Irishman praised his pastor: "Sure, I admire yer persistence whin ye preech; ye kape sayin' the same thing over an' over!" While this repetition makes the book a bit monotonous, and more numerous in pages than was necessary, it is valuable in that it shows substantial unanimity on the part of a number of independent eugenists (and interpreters of eugenics), and drives home on the mind of the lay reader, by varied repetition, the viewpoint and fundamental truths of the science. Besides, the different personal reactions to the general topic throw many interesting sidelights on the subject. Davenport's "Eugenics Programme"; Holmes's beautiful and compelling exhortation to eugenic living in his "First Law of Character-making"; and Thorndike's discussion of mental inheritance, rendered compellingly clear by graphs, are especially commendable.

Concentration on fundamentals prevents a complete and detailed presentation of the subject. While the book is not planned to serve as a text, it is of high value as supplementary reading for classes in eugenics and sociology, and for the public that wants to know which of the many rumors it has heard about eugenics may be believed.

D. W. LARUE

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

American Citizenship. By CHARLES A. BEARD and MARY RITTER BEARD. New York: Macmillan, 1914. Pp. xiii+330. \$1.00.

The avowed purpose of the authors of this volume has been to produce a text for high-school civics which treats government and political